Male Help.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, a situation in a wholesale or retail dry goods house; is willing to make himself generally useful; has had some experience in the business; can furnish the best of city reference. Address A. B., box 5971, Tribune office

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1867.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, by circulators by carriers, newsmen and the mail.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Wednesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, by the eight only; and

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursday, by the mail, and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS:

TO STRANGERS BY MAIL.

The Daily Tribune, per year	$12.00
The Daily Tribune, per month	1.00
The Weekly Tribune, per year	3.00
The Daily, delivered in city, per quarter	$ 3.25
The Daily, delivered in city, per week	.25
The Weekly Tribune, per year	3.00

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

An Inconvertible Paper Currency.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. A. J. Osborne, of Whiteside County, Illinois, in reply to the views of Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, on the nature of functions of money. We have expressed our dissent from some portion of Mr. Atkinson's reasoning in a former article, but we are compelled to differ more widely and fundamentally from the views of Mr. Osborne, whose letter, however, seems to embody the ideas of a good many people, as it is but one of a number of essays that have come upon our table as replies to Mr. Atkinson.

Mr. Atkinson is entirely correct in saying that gold, in the mine, is a gratuity of nature, and that its value is conferred by the labor required to get it out. Utility is not value. The most useful thing in the world is atmospheric air, because no man could live three minutes without it, yet it has no value. The next most useful thing is water, yet it has next to no commercial value. A pailful of water is worth what it costs to carry it from the stream, or the well, to the consumer. If its value were measured by its utility it would be worth more than its weight in diamonds. The utility of wheat is greater than that of gold, pound for pound, yet its value is much less. The utility of wool is greater than that of silk, yet its value is less. Coal is more useful than copper; sand more than pearls; iron more than silver; oak more than rosewood; salt more than cinnamon. The value of each is measured by the cost of production, not by its utility. Every thing useful to man is, in its first elements and composition, a gratuity of the Creator. The average cost of digging and refining a dollar's worth of gold is the same as that of sowing, reaping and threshing a dollars' worth of wheat. Nature gives the gold in the one case, and the wheat in the other. Man bestows his labor upon both, and receives pay for his labor—not for the utility of the things he produces. In every age the world established as the law of gravitation. We are not discussing the question whether the facts might not have been ordered more wisely. We have a very strong opinion that they could not be altered by human wisdom, but that question is not affecting their origin at the beginning of the world, and existing from that day to this without a moment's variation, is too obvious for argument.

Let us take another illustration. The water power at Moline, Illinois, is capable of doing the work of more than one hundred thousand men. Its utility is equal to that number of sets of human muscles, and it possesses the advantage over human strength that it does not require to be fed and clothed. Yet the owners of this water power are not more highly remunerated than other people. They are simply paid for their labor, skill and business capacity, like other people. The water power is a gratuity of nature to all mankind. It enables those who use it to multiply articles of utility at a low cost for the public.

It is a very common mistake to suppose that governments give a value to gold. The gold dollar is often coined and stamped by the government possesses but little more value than an equal weight of gold bullion. It will not be pretended that the government gives a value to gold which it has never touched. The French Government, in 1796, did every thing in its power to depriive gold of the value for which it possessed keeping the "assignats" at par. Yet in spite of the dungeon and the guillotine, gold went up and "assignats" went down. It has been held by the most eminent writers on the French Revolution that more misery was caused by the paper currency than by all the bloodshed of that tremendous epoch. The United States Government has practically demonetized gold, but has not abated an iota from its value; nor would it abate a single farthing if it should cease to collect its customs in coin. The attributes of gold were given to it by the Almighty, and no government is strong enough to add to or subtract from them. The value of gold is not fixed by any government, and will outlast all governments. It has never been affected a hair's-breadth by legislation, and never will be.

A paper dollar is a promise to pay, something: it is usually understood to be a promise to pay a gold dollar. The paper dollar is never understood to be a payment in itself, but only the promise of somebody—a bank or a government—to make payment on demand, or at some future time. The gold dollar *is payment itself.* It is not a promise, but a fulfillment. It may be said that if all the world would agree to consider paper as money, and take it without question, it would be as good as gold. It would be quite as wise to say that if all men would agree to go naked, there would be no further use for clothes.

Gold and silver are exactly adapted to be used for money. Their designation for this purpose is universal, permanent and unmistakable as that of iron to be used for cutlery, stone for building material, cotton for clothing, or wheat for food. Currency can be made of paper, or small shells, or manikins, or tallies, or leaves, and can be used as money, without gold redemption, just as knives can be made of stone, houses of turf, and clothing of bark. They are all flimsy, and in the end, costly substitutes for the more expensive material used for that purpose. Of the many dangers which the country has encountered during the past six years none is more pregnant of mischief than the idea, now so prevalent, that an inconvertible paper currency is a public blessing. It is an unmitigated evil, destructive of stability in business, a perpetual violation of contracts, a daily act hourly *ex post facto* law, enabling the rich and sagacious to plunder the poor and ignorant at each fluctuation in its value. There are different opinions as to the best mode of resuming specie payments in this country; that is, of bringing the paper currency to a par with gold, but on the necessity of resuming nothing is in some manner, and with some degree of visible progress, we hold that there can be but one intelligent opinion.

Important to the West.

The supposition that the commercial supremacy of New York is assured—that nothing can oppose her claim to be the metropolitan city of the continent—is not to be disputed. In the light of the past we know not what a day may bring forth. According that to a general truth, we can see that the position of New York, in view of what may be done by Virginia in the way of utilizing good harbors for deep vessels, a short line of transit between the principal towns of the West and the sea-board—a way of transit comparatively uninterrupted by the frosts which collect a bigger bottom—is not so solid as New Yorkers would have us believe. The shortest line from Chicago, the collecting market for the West—to tide-water, points to James River, below Richmond, in Virginia. If Virginia is wise she will see to it that a large share of the produce which now rushes in the inflation of the established tolls on the New York canals, is diverted from the accustomed channels to her rivers, whence it will seek a European market. To accomplish this, she must construct her great freight roads from Cape Point, on the shore in Ohio where boats of Lake and Chicago can strike them; and then, with low freights and uninterrupted winter navigation, she may hope for that wealth which the commerce of the West will pour into her lap. We doubt if Virginia is equal to the diffusion of her natural advantages. That monstrous iniquity slavery has poisoned her life-blood. She would hardly enjoy the first place among the commercial States of the Union; but her white people have been so long accustomed to have other people work, while they enjoy the fruit, that we fear they are not equal to the task before them. We shall see how far they are reconstructed by what they will do in the grand economical problem before them.

The Great Christian War.

It is only an illustration of the weakness of poor human nature—our people are no sooner out of one war than they engage in another. The dead of the last contest are not yet all gathered to the repositories which pious hands have prepared for them; the issues of the conflict are not yet dried up; the wounds of the body politic are not yet staunched—they gape and bleed afresh every time that Johnson speaks; but we are preparing for a contest hardly less earnest than that from which we have just emerged. Fortunately the city of Chicago will be the narrow field of hostilities; fortunately, in the war already declared, we shall have no blood. There are many Theologies, but one Religion, saith the sage whom America will not soon forget. Theology against Theology is now in the field, and the object of the terrific conflict in which they will engage is pre-eminence is so much of true religion as is contained in the perfect of the helpless and unfortunate poor. On the one side are the adherents of the Calvinistic faith and the off-shoots of the Calvinistic school, who, organized under the name of the Young Men's Christian Association, are determined to occupy all the charitable field. On the other are the Unitarians, reinforced by the Universalists and others of the heterodox belief, who, whatever they may say of the divinity of our Savior and the non-existence of an endless hell, are fully determined not to be beaten in the great fight for the happiness of all mankind. It is further fortunate that the weapons in this most momentous fight are not wholly of the carnal sort. The parties shoot no bullets more deadly than fractional currency, loaves of bread, packages of tea or pounds of candles. Occasionally we shall have big shells in the shape of bags of meal, cords of wood or loads of coal; and all the while we may expect a rattling fire of children's shoes and baby linen.

THE TRIBUNE is in no sense a theological journal. We advocate nothing, we oppose nothing, and calls itself Theology, so that it does not arrogate to itself the functions and duties of the State. Hence, in this grand drama that is about to be unfolded before our eyes, we shall stand aloof, or content ourselves with applauding the party that gives Old Misery and its parent, Want, the hardest knocks. And, as we do not regard the rules of the prize ring as binding in all the contests of life, we shall not cry "foul" if the combatants engage in it below the belt or in the bread-basket, by any of the missiles that the assailants may send. We shall act the part of the umpires in the grand fight, and if Brother Dexter, Brother Hubbard, Brother Mears and Brother Coffyn, or any other friends of Brother Moody, Brother Farwell, Brother Gibbs and Brother Hatfield, of the other side, expect that we shalldeclare the fight to be off or ended by reason of any technicalities omitted or forgotten, they calculate without their host—He is *Fenimore*—war to the death.

"Gentlemen of the jury," as Brother Dexter would say; or "My dear brethren," as Brother Moody would phrase it, we are about to engage in a contest that you have undertaken. We shall record your victories over the common enemy with pleasure that is not dashed by any theological screwes, touching sin here or a personal devil hereafter. Go on, gentlemen, and we shall be sure to crown the victor.

A Retrospective View.

It was not before known that the Republican party were the rebels. It was supposed that the public debt was contracted in suppressing the rebellion, and the blue was collection of the Democrats. But we have it on the best authority.

It is unfortunate that a great many people who have to learn more than one thing in order to learn a little earlier, the rather important fact that the public debt was not created by the "rebellion," measure the cost of putting down the rebellion, by the cost of the Jacobin method of putting down the rebellion.

It is the carrying out of these two processes, the public debt and the enormous burden of public taxation, that has created the present public party. Whether the greater part was created in putting down the rebellion, or in putting down the method of the Jacobin party during the rebellion and after wards,

It is the carrying out of these two processes, the public debt and the enormous burden of public taxation, that has created the present public party. Whether the greater part was created in putting down the rebellion, or in putting down the method of the Jacobin party during the rebellion and after wards, is the question that has been involved in some doubt. But, whether the Jacobin party was the result of the rebellion or not, there can be no doubt as to responsibility for the present state of affairs almost since the rebellion began. It is responsible for all the enormous expenditures of the war, and that prolonged the war to a needless length. It is responsible for all the corruption and fraud, and stealing that have characterized the administration of the country since the rebellion. It is responsible for the non-restoration of peace when the war was over, etc.—*Chicago Times.*

After the Democratic "rebels" had assassinated President Lincoln, his successor (turned "Democrat," refused to convene Congress, and for eight or nine months proceeded with "my policy" of reconstruction, which was the open and vigorous support of every Copperhead and rebel. The "policy" consisted in a plot to restore the rebels to political power by surrendering every traitor and disfranchising nine-tenths of all the loyal men in the South. For this purpose he created a "restoring peace when the war was over." We call it restoring to the rebels what they went to war about and lost. It was a surrender of the victors to the vanquished; it was inviting another war by which the rebels could, with the gold guarantees of future peace and security; but the villainous scheme, when submitted to the grand inquest of the people last fall, was overwhelmingly repudiated, and the Jacobin method of reconstruction and putting down the rebellion was thereby rebuked and the rebel States are being rapidly reorganized.

As to "the enormous waste, fraud and stealing" alleged, it is sufficient to say that there was never a great or little war in which there was not as many complaints of waste, fraud and stealing. There was enormous waste, fraud and stealing perpetrated in the war of the Revolution, in the war of 1812-15; in the Mexican war; in the Mormon war, and in all the Indian wars. Another thing is also true—that a majority of the contractors and salaried who served the government were then and are now "Democrats" while the Republicans were pouring out their precious blood, and their widowed and orphaned gentlemen were at home plundering the treasury, or following the army as vultures for prey, cheating the soldiers and defrauding the country. Having exhausted themselves by pillage and plunder, they now all shout in chorus against "Jacobin extravagance and radicalism!" Those who new only swindle stole most; and the degree of their swindling may be known by the fervor of their protestations against "Jacobin fraud and stealing."

The Copperhead concern admits that it was a "Democratic" rebellion which was put down, but it "objects to the cost of putting down the Jacobin method of putting down the rebellion." We had a Democratic National Convention in August, 1864. It assembled, if we rightly recollect, in the city of Chicago, and discussed the question of the rebellion for, several days. It solemnly declared it a failure, and declared that the rebellion as follows:

"*Resolved*, That this National Democratic Convention, after mature deliberation, hereby declares that the experiment of war, having failed to restore the Union of the States, it is the duty of the Federal Government to make immediate efforts for a convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practical moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States."

This was the accredited Democratic plan of putting down the rebellion and saving the Union, and it was fiercely supported and endorsed by the Chicago *Times*. The Democratic party never proposed any other method than a cessation of hostilities and a convention of our traitors from the South. They pronounced the war a "failure" and tried by every means in their power to make it a failure, by means of discouraging enlistments, resisting the draft, encouraging desertion, crying down the national credit, refusing to loan money to the government, or subscribe for bonds, contributing nothing to the sanitary fund for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, aiding rebel prisoners to escape, plotting for an insurrection in the North, and voting solid in Congress and in the Legislatures against whatever man or dollar for the prosecution of the war, skedaddling to avoid the draft, deserting when drafted, and playing the bounty-jumper at all opportunities. They opposed the emancipation of the slaves because it tended to weaken the rebels and they became perfectly frantic with rage against the employment of colored men as soldiers to help fight the Southern Democracy. Indeed, Democratic opposition to the prosecution of the war was so abominably base and calculating that the members of the party acquired the appropriate cognomen of "Copperheads," as designating their hatred and venom for the Union cause. If their whittled, peace-sneak plan of saving the Union had been adopted, the "South" would now be an independent, slave-holding nation, and other people would be torn into half to solace confederacies some of them, perhaps, negotiating for admission into the victorious "South," on the condition precedent of establishing slavery. It is absolutely certain that, had the Copperhead scheme of peace prevailed in 1864, the Union would have been hopelessly destroyed. It makes one shudder to think of the awful peril of the American Republic that year, placed as it was between a cross-fire of the Northern Copperheads and Southern rebels—the two wings of the "Democratic" party, striving in conjunction for its annihilation.

But we are reminded of the great cost of putting down the rebellion. Very true; it was terrible both in life and treasure. But the treacherous, unpatriotic Copperhead fire-in-the-rear *caused one-half of the total cost.* Every second life lost and dollar spent was in consequence of the aid and comfort given to the South-ern Democratic rebels by Northern Democratic allies; and the war was prolongated two years from the same cause. Considering what the Republicans had to combat and overcome, we are astonished that they succeeded in putting through and saving the Union. They are entitled to the world's praise and the gratitude of every lover of liberty on earth.

The Next Election.

It is quite amusing to hear the Copperheads babbling about "reaction" against the Republicans, in the North, while in their own stronghold—the South—there has been not only a reaction but a revulsion. South Carolina, heretofore always Democratic, will go 30,000 Republican majority; Louisiana, nearly always Democratic, will give 30,000 Republican majority; Georgia, always Democratic, will give 15,000 Republican majority. Arkansas, always Democratic, will give 30,000 Republican majority; Missouri, for twenty years Democratic, will give 25,000 Republican majority; Florida, always Democratic, will give 1,000 Republican majority; Mississippi, always Democratic, will give 30,000 Republican majority; North Carolina, nearly always Democratic, will give 15,000 Republican majority; and Virginia, always Democratic, will go for Grant and the Republican ticket by ten to fifteen thousand majority. Where, then, do the Copperheads expect to obtain sufficient gains to offset these Republican gains? What Northern State will give a fairly-fount on carrying against General Grant; and his party? What New England state except Connecticut? What Western state? They can't name one. Ohio is as sure for Grant as Illinois, and by nearly as large a majority. The holders of negro-suffrage, deserter-disfranchisement will, nine-tenths of them, be back in their places next year, repairing, by extra zeal and work, the injury they did this fall. As to Pennsylvania, in which they elected a governor by 20,000 majority, they have overcome the 50,000 Republican votes not cast this fall, and they will not find the Republicans quarrelling among themselves in Philadelphia about local matters. But we expect to carry New York. That remains to be seen. They have not done it at a Presidential election since 1852, and it is not certain they will win it this fall with all the local advantage they are reaping from Greeley's prophetic absurdity. We doubt very much whether he can throw away the Empire State. He tried to do it last fall, and was then aided by Raymond and Weed, who are not helping him this fall. We believe the Republican ticket will be elected in the State of New York, in spite of Greeley and the prohibition extremists. But whether it is beaten by the folly of the sumptuary philosophers or not, the Copperhead can't carry it against General Grant. They may carry Connecticut, Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware, New Jersey, and possibly Arkansas and Texas; but the Republicans are certain of the other thirty-two States, which constitute two-thirds of the Electoral College.

☞ The Austrian Reichsrath has passed a law of the utmost social importance. Hitherto, in Austria, the Church upheld the law of the Church, that marriage is a sacrament, and not a civil contract. Consequently all marriages, other than those solemnized by the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church, have been held void. Thereupon the whole civil and social or family system has been subjected to the rule and government of the Church. As a consequence, marriage has been surrounded by religious restrictions and obligations which, in many of the States, directly here as not in getting facts. There's no trouble about that. Facts are facts, and are not read from the standpoint of theories. They were anxious to hear from the Indians.

"Gray-Head," a Cheyenne, said that there was not two days' travel to the Arkansas, and he could speak for the nation. They did not wish to say anything until better represented.

Satanta said that the Commissioners had come a long way to see them, and they ought to tell all they knew. He loved all white men as all the great chief at Washington loved all of the country to get out of war, but he had come to meet the Commissioners. He said nothing of anything had done on the road. All that the Kiowas had been the would have seen it and would have told of it. He would be made peace on the Arkansas, and since that time he broken nothing. He had taken no stock, nor killed any white men on the path; his ears not. He wants to see interference of the military and he wants no soldiers to follow him. He is coming on the Arkansas. He was not in fear of them, and he did not to make peace. He was now going to the Arkansas, and the Comanche and Kiowa chiefs and braves with him. They had with them their families. They had settled huts and were tired of straying. All the land was theirs. They did not want any white settlers on it, not an inch of it. He equally loved the land and the buffalo, and he did not like the idea to fight the white people. He had heard what Satanta had said, and, at first, it looked well. Now it did not. He had heard the talk from people before, but it did not come to much. He wanted to see the Great Father at Washington, and he had sent out the Commission to ascertain the truth of the reports that the Indians were giving interference of the many occasion. Satanta said he was overjoyed to see, not daring to lay them down for fear of something, and hence discomfort in the future.

The Kiowa chief then set first, and the others followed in the order in which they were presents, and they would not forget one talk. Which the Commissioners made. Jim Poole, Major A took such a view of the race, Major B who succeeded him, and who knows to his credit, and Major C, who followed in his footsteps. Nothing is more natural.

The turning over of the Indian Bureau to the War Department would be impolitic. Theoretically, it is the best, practically, it would have very much the same result as the present, and they would not forget one talk

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Civil Case Continued—Real Estate Suits—Large Number of New Suits—Probate.

Judges Difficulties—Settlement of Estates—Court Parties—Lunacy Cases.

In the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Drummond, and Commissioner Davis and Bronson, the proceedings of Samuel H. Terrill et. al. vs. the Peoria and Rock Island Railroad Company were continued. The testimony occupied the whole day. The defendants' counsel in the case, Messrs. Lawrence and Hitchcock, brought forward a number of witnesses to show that the Peoria and Rock Island Railroad was built with a view to bona fide competition with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and not with the intention of forcing the latter road into the consolidation of the two roads. The testimony was not concluded when the court adjourned for the day.

In the County Court, this morning, Judge Wilson presiding, the following business was transacted:

Estate of Edward Stevens from a petition by Mary Stevens, widow of the deceased, praying that letters of administration be granted to Thomas Stevens. Granted.

Estate of Samuel Lowry, deceased. Petition by Jane Lowry, widow of the deceased, praying that letters of administration be granted to Thomas Lowry. Granted.

Estate of Thomas Lowry, deceased. Petition by Thomas Lowry, praying that letters of administration be granted to Jane Lowry. Granted.

Estate of Thomas Lowry, deceased. Petition by Jane Lowry

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1860

THE COUNTY TICKET.

For County Treasurer—General Thomas O. Paine.
For Clerk of the Superior Court—Col. A. J. Follin.
For Commissioner of Public Works—Col. A. J. Follin.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Supervisor—John Summerville.
Town Clerk—Benjamin W. Ely.
Collector—Eugene Bergman.
Assessors—Edward Hyde.
Clerk—John Bogart.

Town Superintendent of Schools—James H. Hayden.
Collector—Jacob Green.
Overseers of the Poor—
Clerk—John Moore.

Town Superintendent—Henry A. Kellogg.
Collector—Peter Hyde Pelton.
Clerk—Henry Pelton.

WARD SUPERVISORS.

Wards.			
1—Wm. S. Opie.		7—E. W. Hemmens.	
2—Wm. Kent.		8—Peter Mali.	
3—E. D. Beebee.		9—Charles Hall.	
4—Wm. Hamilton.		10—Charles West.	
5—Michael Schmitz.		11—Jacob Hoffman.	
6—Charles Lodding.		12—Joseph J. Kellish.	
7—George Hodge.			

THE CITY.

WARD COMMITTEES.—The members of the Republican Ward Committees are requested to meet with the Campaign Committee at Republican headquarters this morning at 11 o'clock.

NATURALIZATION PAPERS.—Parties entitled to their naturalization papers, are requested to call on The Republican Campaign Committee, at No. 91 LaSalle street, up stairs. They will be furnished with no order for their second papers free of charge.

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE on Kankakee avenue should call and get notice of Clarke, Layton & Co., in this issue.

SERGEANT SUMNER arrived in this city yesterday. He will lecture in Library Hall on Tuesday evening next on his subject, "Are We a Nation?"

FIRE.—The alarm occurred from Box No. 31, at half-past 4 o'clock last evening. We suppose by an imminent conflagration in the locality of the James Sloan, located at No. 218 East Adams street. The fire was extinguished before any historic damage had been done.

BRIDGE & CRAPSEY AT AUCTION.—Daniel Scott & Co., No. 138 Clark street, call at auction to-day at ten o'clock precisely, a large and elegant assortment of English Brussels carpeting, in lengths of from twenty to thirty yards. The goods are well to call and examine the carpet before the sale.

THANKSGIVING LECTURE.—Dr. E. Dunwich, known as "Fresh Ranger," will deliver his new lecture, entitled "Life and Immortality, or the better half of the Good Templars, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, this evening. Take the Lavergne horse cars.

SPARRING.—This evening young Dorney and Fitzgerald will give a sparring exhibition in Crosby's Music Hall. Jerry Donovan will officiate as master of ceremonies, and among those present will be Dorney and Fitzgerald in sparring costume, and Duffy and Rooney, who are scheduled to fight on the 30th of next month.

UNITARIAN MEETING.—A meeting of the members of Unity Church and the Church of the Messiah, and all others interested, will be holden in the vestry of the Church of the Messiah this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in behalf of "the approaching Soldiers' Fair. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN'S UNION.—A convention of delegates representing the different subordinate unions, has been in session in Chicago for some days. At the closing session last evening, Gregory, we learn, returned hearty thanks to the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, the Western Union's Advocate, and to several individuals, for favors received and kindly attentions paid.

A RISE OF A TUNE.—A well-known thief, who sports among other names that of Charles Johnson, was arrested yesterday afternoon, by Detectives Simpson, Bowen & Dewyer, and, after breakfast, which had been abstracted from the premises of Mr. Charles Dodge, of Ohio street. Upon his person were also found three watches, which have been unknowingly stolen.

A FREE DISPENSARY AT RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The faculty of this college have made such perfected arrangements so that hereafter there will be a daily dispensary at the college throughout the year, a department of practice, of surgery, organized, and in every department of practice in attendance will be found a physician, and, when of necessity, medicines will be furnished free of charge.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Yesterday this board awarded the contract for curbing, filling and putting gravel walks on street, from Randolph to Fulton, to KEELER, DeGOLIER & McCLELLAND, at 89 cents per lineal foot. Building curb walk, per 100 cubic feet, $1.25. Filling per cubic yard, 25 cents. Gravel paving with wooden block pavement, without strips, per cubic yard, $2.37, and with strips, per cubic yard, $2.87.

CHOICE IMPORTED BOOKS.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Bohn, appearing in this day's Tribune. Mr. Bohn, who has for sale a large stock of choice imported books, purchased during his recent visit to Europe, on exceedingly favorable terms, and will be sold by him at correspondingly low prices. The list includes fine illustrated works, picturesque views, and a full line of standard, classical and theological books, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

THE KINSON RAILROAD WAY now being introduced by Dalkney, Hopkins & Co., will prove an exceedingly popular, giving, as it does, a complete view of the route, with all the most valuable points of interest to the traveler, and the time required through by the traveler. The map will be a first-class affair, and will be issued at a very reasonable price. MR. E. F. POOR is the business manager, and will be found at the principal agents. No. 92 Dearborn street, are the agents with whom all advertisements will be received.

AN UNWORTHY SUITOR.—Christopher Christopherson has for several months past been the successful suitor of Catharine Anderson, a young woman living at No. 81 Indiana street. A short time since, however, the young woman took counsel elsewhere at his base desertion, and again, on Thursday last, she met him on the corner of Clark and Monroe streets, when she charged him with having, on the previous Monday, stolen from her a gold watch and chain. Justice Anderson on Wednesday to-day committed the accused to jail, where he will remain until Justice Milliken completely plasters him with his golden shekels.

THE FASHION IN HATS.—The establishment long occupied by Parmly, at No. 5 Dearborn street, has recently been purchased by Bardrow, the well-known hatter, who will open to-day with a large and extensive variety of hats, caps, &c. Mr. Bardrow is a practical hatter, and in connection with his manufactory, which is one of the largest and oldest in the city, will continue the business, to supply the public with the latest novelties, and as regards to his stock of goods, he has been regarded to him some fine stock of goods, he has been regarded to him some fine stock of goods, he has been regarded to him some fine